

Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight with probably rain or snow by Tuesday morning. Tuesday warmer, with conditions favorable for rain; southeasterly winds.

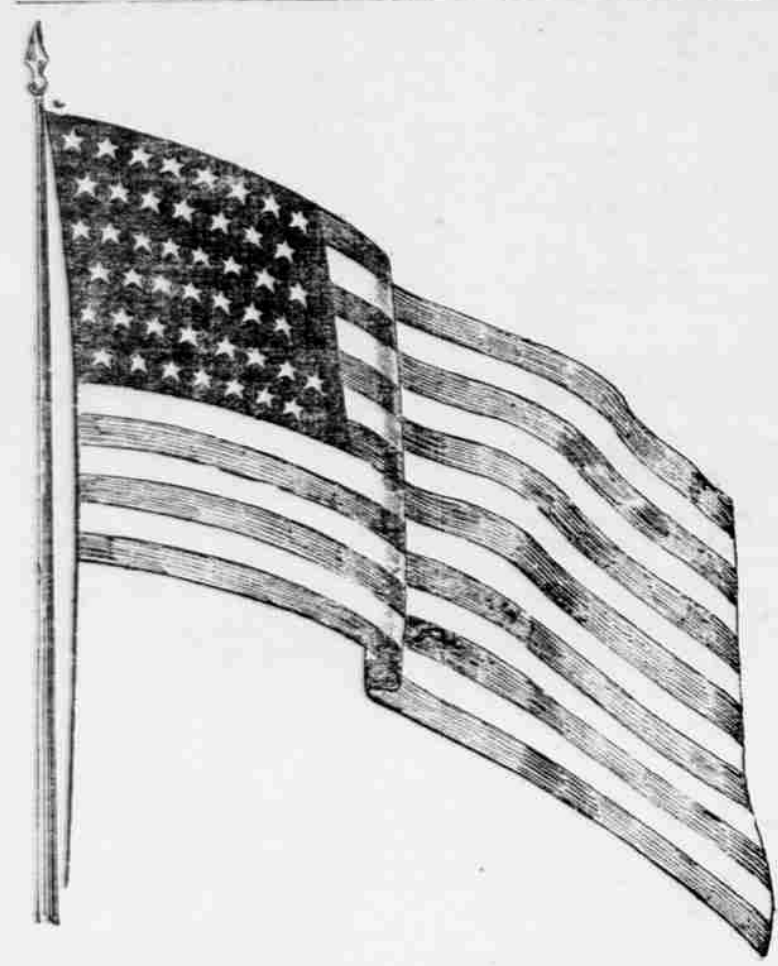
# The Evening Times

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## SPAIN SURRENDERS ALL WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS

Officially Announced in Paris This  
Afternoon.

## TREATY NOW BEING DRAWN UP

Spanish Note Accompanied by a Memorandum  
Stating Spain Yields Only to Superior Force.  
Next Meeting Wednesday.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Judge Day, chairman of the American Peace Commission, this afternoon announced that Spain ceded all the Philippines, without restrictions, for \$20,000,000, at the joint meeting today. The treaty is now being drawn up. The next joint meeting of the Peace Commission will be held at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The acceptance by Spain of the terms of America was accompanied by a memorandum setting forth that Spain yielded only to superior force.

The statement made upon the very best authority and published exclusively in The Times Saturday afternoon, forty-eight hours ahead of its drowsy contemporary, and all other Associated Press papers, that the Spanish government had yielded to the American demands, was verified to the letter today by official information received at the Department of State.

The station which followed the receipt of The Times bulletin in the Department on Saturday gave way to manifestations of greater joy today when the official advice came in.

The first cablegram announcing that Spain had yielded to the inevitable was received at the White House shortly before midnight last night. This was followed by a dispatch to Secretary Hay from Chairman Day this morning forecasting the outcome of the meeting of the joint Commission which was held later in the day.

The important and pleasant information was communicated to President McKinley, and he expressed his pleasure that further complications had been laid over by Spain's reluctant acceptance.

The question was raised at the State Department today as to what part the Llanos islands had played in the controversy at Paris, also about a phantom claim which it was alleged Germany had on the Sulu. When these questions were referred to Secretary Hay he disposed of them in a manner both brief and effective. He said the Sulu archipelago was a part and parcel of the Philippines and as such must revert to the United States according to the terms of the American demands or ultimatum and those of the Spanish acceptance.

When asked about the terms of the American ultimatum the Secretary stated that they were known only at Paris, and if given out for publication it would have to be done by the American or Spanish Commissioners. These terms, in effect, are, of course known at the State Department, as they are based upon instructions sent from here, but the wording of the demands was done by Chairman Day and his associates.

A high official, who is familiar with the instructions, stated that their full import has been published in The Times. Now that the Philippine problem has been disposed of, further instructions will be sent to Paris tomorrow afternoon covering the terms of the treaty.

ering the terms of the treaty "from A to Z," as a friend of the President expressed it today.

These instructions will be decided upon and formulated after the matter has been fully and seriously considered at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

An interesting and one of the most important features of the treaty will refer to the future of Cuba. Under the terms of the protocol Spain was required to evacuate that island "immediately" and to relinquish her sovereignty over it.

It is believed in official circles that the Spanish Commissioners at the next joint meeting, Wednesday afternoon, acting under instructions from Madrid, will insist that the American representatives make known fully, and incorporate in the treaty, their intentions as to the future of Cuba.

It was reported at the State Department today that Amaguchi, the traveling representative of the quasi-government of Aguinaldo, upon learning that the Spanish government had decided to yield to the American demands, started from London last Saturday for Berlin, for the avowed purpose of protesting against the surrender to this country of "the natural rights and rights of conquest of the Filipinos."

### SUBJECTS OF SWEDEN EXPELLED FROM ALSEN

Prussia Forces Aliens on the Schleswig Coast of the Baltic to Depart Therefrom. Copenhagen, Nov. 28.—A telegram from Flensburg, Prussia, says that seventeen persons, including several Swedish subjects, have been expelled from the island of Alsen on the Schleswig coast of the Baltic in pursuance of the Prussian policy of expelling aliens.

Must Return Him to England. The Right Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, was today informed by letter by the District Commissioners that on the 17th of November last James Sheehy, a British subject, was declared insane by a marshal's jury in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and that he is now temporarily detained at the Government Hospital for the Insane. Section 429 of the Revised Statutes contemplates that all non-resident insane persons found in the District of Columbia are to be returned to the place whence they came. In view of this provision of the law and as it appears that Sheehy did not come to this country with the intention of becoming one of its citizens, the matter was submitted to the ambassador with the purpose of securing his return to his friends and country.

When Libbey & Co. say Shingles for \$2 per 1,000, they are the very best \$2 shingles in the market, here or elsewhere.

## GERMANY'S INTEREST IN THE SULO GROUP

Report That the Kaiser Claims  
the Islands.

### RUMORS OF A PROTEST

Charge d'Affaires Confers With  
Secretary Hay.

Herr Von Sternberg an Early Caller  
at the State Department—Great  
Secrecy Maintained.

It is stated that Germany today entered a formal protest at the State Department against the compulsory cession to the United States by Spain of the Sulu Archipelago.

Soon after Secretary Hay arrived at the department this forenoon Freiherr Speck von Sternberg, "charge d'affaires ad interim, first secretary of the German embassy and counselor of legation," arrived hurriedly at Mr. Hay's office, and, announcing that he had business of the greatest importance to transact with the United States Government, was at once admitted to the Secretary's office.

He conferred earnestly with Mr. Hay for a half hour and then left the building as hurriedly as he came.

While the Secretary of State would not disclose the nature of Freiherr Speck von Sternberg's visit, the report was current that he had filed a protest against American acquisition of the Sulus in the name of the Imperial Empire.

The claim was made, it is understood, that Germany had prior rights to the Sulus as Spain had guaranteed these islands to Germany whenever she relinquished them. This guarantee, the German representative added, antedated the beginning of the war between the United States and Spain.

It was also stated that a cablegram was received at the State Department from Chairman Day, announcing that Germany's representative at Paris had made a similar protest to the American Peace Commissioners.

When a Times reporter called at the German embassy this afternoon he was informed that only one attaché was at home and he was indisposed and could not be seen.

"Germany is trying to carry out a pre-arranged program with Spain," said a State Department official this afternoon; "a cut-and-dried program to secure a slice of the Philippine archipelago, by hook or crook. Part of the program was developed when she kept her warships hovering about Manila Bay. But she found she could not bluff Admiral Dewey, and now she is shaking her mailed fist directly at Uncle Sam."

"German bluff and bluster will not intimidate this country, however, as Spain has found out to her sorrow after being shorn of power and possessions and humbled in the dust."

"I am convinced the President and his advisers were aware of this proposed move on the part of Germany and the strengthening of Admiral Dewey's fleet to the aggregate number of fourteen fighting vessels was not accomplished as an idle naval maneuver."

"The clenched fist of Uncle Sam will be found ready for the mailed hand of Germany or any other nation that dares to interfere in the matter between Spain and the Philippines as a whole, the Sulus included, and cannot be swayed from the course laid down."

The Sulu Islands were annexed to the Philippines by Spain in 1882 and made a part of the Philippine jurisdiction at the time when there was an issue between Germany, England and Spain in regard to certain territorial rights in that quarter of the globe.

It is reported this afternoon that the clause in the Spanish acceptance of the American demands, which stated that Spain yielded to superior force, was dictated by Germany, and to affect her alleged rights to the Sulu Islands, which threatens to become a serious controversy between the United States and Germany.

### Blames the Lighting Company.

William Elroy Curtis was today notified by the District Commissioners in response to a communication concerning certain damages to his carriage caused by a cut in the pavement across Connecticut Avenue, that it was made by the United States Electric Lighting Company and that any claim for damages should be presented to that company.

### Earthquakes in Patras.

Patras, Greece, Nov. 28.—Two severe earthquake shocks caused the inhabitants of this city to be panic-stricken last night. The first shock was followed by a second in less than one hour. As yet no fatalities have been recorded.

### Petition Denied.

In the suit of the Southern Street Railway Advertising Company against the Capital Traction, for an injunction to restrain the latter from prosecuting an action at law, Justice Cox today denied the petition to enjoin the railroad company from prosecuting in the lower branch of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

You may get \$3 Shingles elsewhere, but they will not come up to Libbey & Co.'s high standard of excellence.

## BUFFALO'S ENGINEERS BLAMED FOR HER MISHAP

THE COURT OF INQUIRY FINDING

Reprimand for Chief Engineer Bieg and Discharge for Assistants Simmonds, Mackay and Rodger.

The Navy Department made public today the official opinion and finding of the court of inquiry which investigated the mishap to the Buffalo, which so nearly resulted in the loss of that vessel at sea and delayed her proceeding to the Philippines. It finds that the machinery was in proper condition for extended service at sea when she left the New York navy yard and that the "accidents" were due to the neglect and incompetency on the part of the engineers of the ship. The board expressed the following opinion: "In view of the fact that the most serious incriminating evidence concerning Chief Engineer Frederick C. Bieg, United States Navy, is a matter of his own testimony which would not be available before a general court-martial, and it is, therefore, doubtful whether positive results could be obtained, we recommend that no further legal proceedings be taken against Chief Engineer Frederick C. Bieg, United States Navy, beyond those in the nature of reprimand and the furnishing him with a copy of the opinion of the court upon the matter."

"In view of the fact that Assistant Engineers Frederick J. Simmonds, Wm. H. Mackay and Thomas Rodger, United States Navy, have only temporary appointments, we recommend that they be detached from the ship and discharged from the United States naval service."

The proceedings, finding and opinion of the court have been approved.

## MADAME DREYFUS HAS WORD FROM THE EXILE

A TELEGRAM EXPRESSING JOY

Thousands of Protests in Paris Against the Trial of Colonel Picquart by Court-Martial.

London, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Madame Dreyfus has received the following telegram from her husband: "I rejoice with you all. My health, morally and physically, is good."

A report is current, though it is not generally believed, that Gen. Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, has resigned. Paris, Nov. 28.—The case of Col. Picquart has now eclipsed the Dreyfus case. Protests to the newspapers against his court-martial are so numerous that special supplements have had to be issued.

An odd feature of the case is that Col. Picquart is not Jewish in his sympathies and the anti-Semites, so bitter against Dreyfus, are largely favorable to his cause.

## SENATOR QUAY'S CASE CALLED IN COURT

THE INDICTMENTS DEMURRED TO

Disappointment of a Vast Crowd by the Non-Appearance of the Defendants.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—United States Senator Quay, Richard R. Quay and former State Treasurer Haywood were arraigned before Judge Finletter in the court of quarter sessions today to plead to the five indictments charging them with conspiracy to misuse the funds of the State, together with the late John S. Hopkins, cashier of the People's Bank.

When court was opened Rufus E. Shapley and A. S. Shields, counsel for the defendants, moved to quash one indictment and demurred to the other four. The courtroom was thronged. The crowd was disappointed, as Senator Quay and his co-defendants were absent.

When arguments for both sides were concluded Judge Finletter said he would take the matter under advisement as he wanted time to consider the points.

## LOCAL CABMEN WIN A QUICK VICTORY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ACTION

Major Sylvester Issues an Order That No More Arrests Be Made at the Pennsylvania Depot.

The Hackmen and Cab Drivers' Protective Association scored a point today over the Pennsylvania Railroad, when five cabmen, who were brought before the authorities, were ordered released by District Attorney Pugh, who refused to issue warrants against the men, holding that they had violated no existing regulation.

Later in the day an order was sent to all of the stations by Major Sylvester instructing the officers to make no more arrest at the Pennsylvania depot.

## CUBA-BOUND TROOPS DELAYED BY ACCIDENT

To Avoid Collision the Chester, With 1,200 Soldiers on Board, Is Steered Aground.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 28.—To avoid a collision with the United States transport Manitoba, the transport Chester, having on board the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, and bound for Nuevas, Cuba, turned out of her course while going to sea this morning, and is now stuck in the mud four miles below the city.

The 1,200 troops are all safe on board and there is absolutely no danger. The men took the accident philosophically, and there was not a sign of panic.

According to the report of Capt. Bliss, the pilot who carried the Chester to sea, the navigator of the Manitoba was to blame for the accident. Capt. Bliss says the incoming vessel for some reason, did not give way to the outgoing vessel as it should have done and that he was forced to run the Chester aground to avoid being run down by the Manitoba.

The ship will have to be lightened before it can proceed on its journey. The men will be taken off the ship this afternoon and placed in lighters which are now being carried down for that purpose. It will probably get away tonight.

The Weather—Libbey & Co. say—Increasing cloudiness tonight; warmer.

## AMERICA MAY BUY CANADA'S INTEREST

Negotiating for the Purchase  
of the Sealing Industry.

### THE BRITISH PRICE IS HIGH

Will Put an End to Many International Disputes.

Matters Reaching Conclusions Before the Joint High Commission of the Two Countries.

One of the most important of all the negotiations between the members of the Canadian-American Joint High Commission is now nearing its conclusion. If the American commissioners succeed in their contention the Behring Sea will become a "closed sea," entirely under the control of the American Government. The Behring Sea seal fisheries will pass entirely into America's hands, including every Canadian ship engaged in the business and the fight over the fisheries will be over for all time, through the complete withdrawal of Canada.

It is understood that the Canadian members of the Commission have already acknowledged that this is the best solution of the seal fisheries difficulty and that the discussion has already reached the stage where the money terms of the deal only remain to be settled.

The plan of settlement of this large and most troublesome question has been for several months the favorite one with both sides of the Commission.

It is now learned that at the meeting of the Commission in Canada negotiations along this line proceeded so far that two representatives selected by the American and Canadian members were appointed to appraise the value of the Canadian seal fisheries industry. The profits in the business, the amount involved and particularly the present value of every Canadian ship engaged in the seal fisheries was to be ascertained.

Each officer was instructed to ascertain the entire value of the Canadian seal fisheries industry. The profits in the business, the amount involved and particularly the present value of every Canadian ship engaged in the seal fisheries was to be ascertained.

The reports of these gentlemen have both been submitted. Unfortunately they do not agree as to the value of Canada's interests. Capt. Cox's estimate being much larger than the American figures. An endeavor to learn exactly what the two estimates are and how much they vary was made by a reporter for The Times this morning, but the figures are carefully withheld.

It is said to be very probable that some compromise may be made, and that the negotiations will be entirely successful. A gentleman familiar with the situation from the American point of view stated the belief today that if the estimates of Capt. Thayer and Cox had been more nearly alike the matter would already have been settled.

It is believed that the Canadian figures will be materially reduced, as to the American point of view they are much larger than is warranted by the present condition and future outlook of the seal business if the present disastrous policy of the sealers continues. It is known that the Canadians are most anxious to sell.

## RIFLE CARTRIDGE EXPLOSION IN HAVANA

A House Stored With Ammunition Completely Demolished and Several Persons Injured.

Havana, Nov. 28.—An explosion occurred in a house in Principe Street, located on the grounds occupied by the Santa Clara battery today, resulting in the fatal injury of one man and serious injury to several others. The house was demolished.

A number of men and boys were handling rifle cartridges and shells in the house when the explosion occurred, but it is not known what caused it. No one seems to know how so great a quantity of ammunition came to be stored in the house, but it is believed that the stock, which was evidently large, belonged to private persons who had purchased it from the Spanish government authorities.

## WOULD NOT SURVIVE HER SOLDIER LOVER

Grieving Over Loss, a Seventeen-Year-Old Girl Ends Life by Taking Carbolic Acid.

New York, Nov. 28.—Grief over the fact that her soldier lover, who went to the war a few months ago, met death from yellow fever at Santiago, led seventeen-year-old Josephine Meyers to end her life by taking carbolic acid this morning.

## Honored by the Kaiser.

London, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from Berlin asserts that the Kaiser has consented that military honors be given the family of Count Ernest, Regent of Lippe, pending a settlement of the succession to the regency.

### "Royal Limited."

The imperial train of the famous Royal Blue Line. Most superb equipment on earth. Leaves Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot daily at 3 p. m., arrives Philadelphia 5:30 and New York 8 p. m. Exclusive Pullman service. Parlor cars, observation cafe smoking car and dining car. No excess fare—only regular seat rate. \$25-\$1.00.

When Libbey & Co. advertise Laths at \$1.50 per 1,000, they mean the very best that can be bought in any market.

## PROCEDURE UNDER NEW BANKRUPT LAW

SUPREME COURT INSTRUCTIONS

The Rules Laid Down Will Not Go Into Effect Until January 2 Next. Other Cases Settled.

The Supreme Court met today in the old quarters, the damage by the recent explosion having been fully repaired.

Justice Gray read the instructions of the court as to the mode of procedure under the new bankruptcy law. This was provided for by the act, but when it was passed the court was not in session and there has been much confusion. The rules as laid down today will not go into effect until January 2. It is an important matter to the business and professional classes.

Among the most important decisions handed down by the court today was that of Engelbert Meyer against the city of Richmond, Va., and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. Meyer claimed that by obstructing the streets his property was injured. He lost in the State court. Justice McKenna rendered the opinion, and the decision of the Virginia court was sustained.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer dissented. They held that no Federal question was involved in the contest.

The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, of Wisconsin, won its case, which involved the right to use surplus waters in Outagamie and other counties of the State, and the judgment of the lower court was reversed.

Justice Gray rendered the opinion in the case of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company against the Board of Public Works of West Virginia. It was decided in favor of the company, which resisted the right of the State to tax certain bridges and other property.

Nothing was handed down relative to the Migowan case, of New Jersey.

The petitions of William Strothers, Charles Winston and Edward Smith, who were convicted of murder in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, to reverse the decision of the lower court and the Court of Appeals, were presented in the Supreme Court of the United States today.

The counsel for the petitioners were Charles H. Turner, Samuel D. Traft and F. S. K. Smith. The Government was represented by District Attorney Davis and Assistant Attorney General Boyd.

## PROMINENT CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT

AN INVITATION TO DETROIT

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Senator Fairbanks Have an Interview With Mr. McKinley.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, president of the Canadian Joint High Commission, accompanied by Senator Fairbanks, one of the members of the Commission, called upon the President this morning. The visit was a semi-official one. The officials desired to discuss matters under consideration by the Commission, and were with the President for half an hour.

A delegation, headed by Senator McKinley, called upon the President this morning to invite the Executive to visit Detroit, May 12, to participate in a celebration in that city given under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution. The delegation was composed largely of residents of Detroit. Mr. McKinley said that if possible he would be present at the exercises, but stated that as the date was a long way off, he could not state positively.

Senator Lodge was also one of Mr. McKinley's visitors this morning. The Senators say he is not to be quoted at present upon the Philippine question, but he remarked that he is in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

## RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN THE ANTILLES

ARCHBISHOP CHAPPELLE'S MISSION

Catholics in Cuba to Be Assured That America Will Protect Them in Their Rights of Worship.

Baltimore, Nov. 28.—Archbishop Chappelle of New Orleans, who was recently appointed by the Pope apostolic delegate to Porto Rico and Cuba, is in this city. In an interview the archbishop says he feels the responsibility and the opportunity which his official character places upon him.

His first duty, aside from the technical and official obligations relating to church affairs, will be to impress upon the people of the Antilles the fact, which they do not at present fully understand—namely: That the United States, while it has no state religion, and under its Constitution can have none, nevertheless is expressly pledged to protect every citizen in all his religious rights, and to guarantee to him every freedom in that respect and to guarantee to him the fullest liberty to worship God after the manner which his conscience approves.

He will explain to the Catholics of Porto Rico and Cuba that they are as safe in their religious associations and responsibilities under the Government of the United States as they would be under that of Great Britain or under that of Spain.

This Government will impose no burdens upon them, or upon their church which it does not impose upon the citizens of the United States and the only burdens of that kind are those which citizenship involves, obedience to law.

## Thirty Men Drowned in the Volga.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that thirty workmen were drowned in the Volga, at Kineshma this morning by the capsizing of the ferry boat.

Esterhazy May Come to America. Paris, Nov. 28.—Count Esterhazy is now undoubtedly in Holland. He has not yet embarked for the United States, as a recent report stated, but may sail shortly on a Holland-American line steamer.

Every Lath that Libbey & Co. sell is perfect, full width, even thickness—not half rotten or otherwise defective.

## TRIAL OF CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Hearing Before the Interstate  
Commerce Commission.

### A SENSATION CREATED

General Counsel Wickham Confesses to Willful Violation of Law.

Intimates That Matter Can Be Settled Between Attorneys—Chairman Knapp to Investigate.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is on trial before the Interstate Commerce Commission for discrimination in coal rates and violation of the law that prohibits carriers from departing from their published tariffs. C. G. Blake, a Cincinnati coal dealer, is the complaining witness. He brought his case because the road had agreed to give him a "low rate" and then, it is said, violated the compact.

Quite a sensation was created when General Counsel Wickham, of the road, arose after the complainant's attorney had presented his charges and confessed to willful violation of the law. "We have discriminated," said Mr. Wickham, "the exigencies of the trade compelled us to do so. We admit that we have, but certain shippers are not from a given point while charging other shippers other rates, from the same place. Not a road in the entire breadth and length of the United States has not done the same. We did it in order to live."

Mr. Wickham then said that the road was now in a position to treat every shipper on equal terms, would do so in the future, and that, moreover, Mr. Blake's attorneys and the attorneys of the road could reach an understanding and settle their trouble without longer consuming the time of the Commission.

Chairman Knapp tartly remarked that the Commission had a public duty to perform, and the public had a right to know just how flagrantly the Chesapeake and Ohio was violating the law. He therefore ordered the investigation to proceed.

Mr. Wickham hinted that if the matter was to go on, it would prove a much larger affair than the Commission dreamed of, and would drag in every road in the country.

He begged Mr. Knapp to be fair enough not to "crush the Chesapeake and Ohio," which is not as powerful financially as some other coal-carrying concerns.

He added that if the law was strictly enforced the Commission would revolutionize the railroad business of the United States.

He said that the reason the Chesapeake and Ohio could not publish the real, rock-bottom rates it gave to shippers was that such action "would give all its competitors a target to shoot at." The examination of witnesses then began.

Traffic Manager Benjamin testified that nearly all the roads in the country were cutting on coal freight rates, as they were competing with the whole world. He said a contract was made by J. W. Hopkins, agent of the coal operators, to sell 100,000 tons to the Kroyer Coal Company, of Cincinnati, at \$1.30-70 cents for the coal and 40 cents for freight. Hopkins, the witness said, was the Chesapeake and Ohio coal and fuel agent, but he denied that the road was in the coal business.

He said all roads have such an agent. His road neither bought nor sold coal since 1895. His recollection was that Blake was given the lowest rate. In December, 1895, there was a tariff rate schedule, which lasted about sixty days. In 1898 the rates from Nanshan to Cincinnati were scheduled but a "commission" was returned to the consignee by the road.

"In other words, a rebate," asked one of the Commissioners.

"We don't call it that any more," admitted Mr. Benjamin. He exhibited a paper showing that Blake and the Chesapeake and Ohio Trust Company got the same rebate. The Commission gave evidence by its point-blank questions that it means to probe to the bottom in the railroad rate business.

## FORTY NEW BISHOPS ADDED TO THE CHURCH

RECOGNIZED BY POPE LEO XIII

Election of the New Syrian Patriarch, Mr. Rihman, Confirmed in Secret Consistory.

Rome, Nov. 28.—The Pope held a secret consistory today which confirmed the election of the new Syrian patriarch, Mr. Rihman, and recognized forty new bishops. None of the appointees is English or American.

The consistory also published the names of several other bishops previously appointed by Pius X. The Pope's health is excellent.

## CLOTHING FACTORY DESTROYED BY FLAMES

Fire Caused by Pressure of Natural Gas in the Furnace of a Business Establishment.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 28.—R. G. Harshman's clothing factory at Meridian and South Streets, was destroyed by fire this morning with an attending loss of \$30,000. A sudden increase in the pressure of natural gas in the furnace was the cause. Several smaller fires occurred about the city during the early hours this morning, caused by the unusual gas pressure. For four days there had been a shortage of gas which companies credited to a falling supply in the field.

Relief Workers Behind Time. Boston, Nov. 28.—The members of the Alger Relief Commission had not all arrived in this city this morning. It is believed that there will be no session of the Commission today.

When Libbey & Co. say Doors for \$1, you may know they can't be equaled here, Baltimore or Alexandria. 5th & N. Y. Av.